

## *Abstract*

This current research aims to reveal the news coverage (media coverage) of channels reporters in the battle of Mosul liberation as a comparative study between Al-Mayadeen channel and Al-Arabyia channel from 2014 until 2017, and it contained four chapters.

The first chapter contains the problem of the research, its importance, and the need for psychological and social issues, explaining the impact of channels reporters on the "target audience" because it is a mixture of different traditions, behaviors, social norms, and the interaction of human forces culturally to achieve their goals and the spatial and temporal limits. The research terms specified that the media is a communicative aspect in the transmission of information or ideas from one person to another through speech or language. The transmission includes several basic elements: sender, receiver, the area, and the message.

The second chapter of theoretical framework and previous studies includes the efficiency of the reporter and his skills in news coverage (media coverage). Hence, the reporter's communicative experience and its accumulation, his educational and cultural level are shown to suit the culture of the recipient (the target audience), and the role of the media discourse on the recipient and its various effects including the environmental, psychological, social and educational aspects. One of the previous studies was concerned with the comparison of other channels of Dr. Taleb Abdul Majid, faculty of Information in Baghdad, while this research was different in the presentation of statistical equations according to "Fisher equation".

The third chapter includes the research procedures of the sample and its management and means. This was conducted through the questionnaire paper on the community with (42) of people, (21) for each

sex containing personal and objective information according to the four aspects: aims, implementation, motives, and impact. These aspects were formulated with (19) sections, (9) of them were for personal information, and (10) for how far we have come to compare between the two channels in news coverage (media coverage) for the battle itself. The researcher conducted a serious investigation and continuous field follow-up to arrive at the calculation of the verification score for the questionnaire sections applied to Mosul society for both sexes

through "Fisher equation" as a method to search on a scale of these options representing (K).

$$100 \times \frac{(1 \times 3K) + (2 \times 2K) + (3 \times 1K)}{(\text{Forms number} \times \text{Options number})}$$

Whereas:

K3 = agree ---weighted(3)

K2 = agree to some extent -----weighted (2)

K3 = don't agree-----weighted (1)

The results the researcher has come to within knowledge framework in news coverage of the reporters of the two channels and the four thematic aspects were: aims, implementation, motives, and impact.

The percentages of Al-Mayadeen channel have a relative effect on Al-Arabyia channel in terms of field (1%\_2%), while the channels corresponded in news coverage (media coverage) of the reporters.

Chapter four contains the proposed conclusions and recommendations and list for sources and annexes.

Keywords : News coverage (media coverage), Channels reporters, Mosul battle.